

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Marseille,
Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

10

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,610

53/87

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	1,600 Dz. ton	115 Red. Centimes	1,000 Red
Austria	212.5. 1000	2.20 Francs	175 Red
Bahrain	1,000 Dz. ton	1,000 Lira Cintor	1,000 Red
Burma	1,000 Kyat	500 Red. Rep. of Federal	75 P.
Bulgaria	1,000 Leva	1,000 Lira Cintor	1,000 Red
Cambodia	1,000 Riels	500 Red. Rep. of Federal	75 P.
China	1,000 Yuan	200,000 Saudi Arabian	700 R.
Croatia	1,000 Kuna	500 Red. Rep. of Federal	75 P.
Cyprus	1,000 Cypriot	500 Red. Spain	125 Pcs.
Denmark	10,000 Dkr.	1,000 Dkr. Sweden	100 Dkr.
Egypt	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Lira Cintor	1,000 Red
Finland	1,000 Fins.	750 Red. Sweden	100 Dkr.
France	7,000 F.	9,000 F. U.S.A.	1,000 Red
Germany	3,700 D.M.	1,000 F. U.S.A.	1,000 Red
Greece	1,000 Drachma	1,000 Lira Cintor	1,000 Red
Great Britain	10,000 Pounds	1,000 P. U.S.A.	1,000 Red
Greece	100 D.	500 Naira Yugoslavia	2,200 D

Superpowers Nearer To Gulf Cooperation

Iran Arms Embargo Closer to Reality But UN Naval Plan Is Still Uncertain

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a period of competitive maneuvering over the Gulf War, the United States and the Soviet Union seem on the verge of some wary diplomatic cooperation in moving toward a United Nations Security Council resolution imposing an arms embargo on Iran. But some uncertainties lie ahead.

On the surface, Moscow appears to have abandoned its resistance to Washington's call for an embargo to follow the resolution of last summer calling for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

Last week, the Soviet Union and the 14 other members of the council joined to state their readiness to draft such sanctions.

But the Soviet position remains murky, according to U.S. officials, because Soviet officials have been saying different things to different governments about whether Moscow intends to make its approval of an embargo contingent on the creation of a UN naval unit in the Gulf.

Such a prerequisite, which poses practical problems and lacks U.S. support, could result in protracted negotiations serving only to delay an embargo.

"They're coming closer to going ahead with it," a Reagan administration official said of the Soviet approach to an embargo. "But how close they are is not clear. One is not quite sure until we get down to the table." UN talks on a resolution are expected next month.

To the extent that shift in the Soviet position has actually taken place, it may have resulted from Moscow's diplomatic problems in the region, U.S. officials said. While the United States has been pressing since September for an embargo, the Soviet Union has been preaching patience, courting Iran and consequently angering many Arab governments.

"I think they've played it out for too long," said a U.S. official, "and only reluctantly realized how very serious the Gulf Arabs are on the question of the Iran-Iraq war, which for them is deeply threatening to their own survival and security."

Concerted Arab pressure also may have been responsible for obtaining support for the embargo from China, which has reportedly sold Silkworm missiles to Iran. U.S. officials note that the Arab summit meeting in Jordan last month produced a resolution suggesting a reassessment of relations

with countries that continue to supply Iran with weapons.

At the same time, Moscow appears to have made little headway with Iran, despite Iran's resentment over the buildup of U.S. naval forces in the Gulf. The Soviet

NEWS ANALYSIS

Union has tried to play to that Iranian concern by denouncing the naval presence as a source of tension and proposing to replace it with a UN fleet.

In the process, they confirmed for themselves that they were unlikely to get very far with the Iranian government," a U.S. official said. One factor may have been Iran's buildup in apparent preparation for a major ground offensive against Iraq.

"Ultimately, the Soviet view was that they were losing on both counts—that they were losing with the Arabs and weren't gaining much with the Iranians," the official said.

In addition, after gaining support for an embargo from other Security Council members, most notably Japan, Italy and West Germany, the Reagan administration made clear its intention to put the

See GULF, Page 2



Cosmonaut Down After a Record 326 Days in Space

Smiling as Soviet interviewers zeroed in, the Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko emerged from a Soyuz space capsule on Tuesday in Kazakhstan after his descent from the space station

Mir in which he spent a record 326 days. Two other cosmonauts, who stayed for shorter amounts of time on the Mir, returned with Mr. Romanenko. The descent was televised nationally. Page 2

The Associated Press

U.S. and Mexico Devise Novel Plan to Finance Debt

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — In a move that could have a profound impact on global debt strategy, the United States and Mexico announced Tuesday a plan under which Mexico could convert up to a fifth of its \$108 billion in outstanding foreign loans into U.S.-backed bonds.

Under the plan, Mexico would buy \$10 billion of the U.S. Treasury bonds known as zero-coupon bonds at a 20-year term for a fraction of their face value, about \$2 billion. These bonds then would be used as collateral by Mexico to in-

sue 20-year bonds at rates of interest that are higher than those on loans now owed to the banks.

The IMF will add \$8 billion to aid for poor countries. Page 9

Next, Mexico would offer these new bonds to banks in exchange for their retiring its old loans.

The swap would have two disadvantages for the banks: Mexico's new bonds would promise to pay less than the old promissory notes, and the longer term of the bonds

would mean that the banks would be repaid much later than they had originally expected. But it would have an overriding advantage: Lenders would have the full faith and credit of the U.S. government that they would be repaid.

Mexico would gain by being able to retire a large portion of its foreign debt for a fraction of its current face value. Of its total debt, \$78 billion is owed to banks, and \$24 billion of that to U.S. banks.

Mexico's bonds will be auctioned to private banks in the first quarter of 1988, said bankers, who predicted a positive response to the offer.

This is one step toward the solution of the debt problem, and it is important that it is a market-oriented solution," said an official of Mexico's central bank. "At least we are not going back to the same old system of rescheduling with talks that drag on for months. With this plan our principal will be lowered, and so will our servicing costs.

Financially, the principle is very sound. It has been discussed for about three years now, and we

are pleased to see that it is finally being implemented."

The new debt plan is also seen as a politically sound move by a government that has been assailed for imposing tough new austerity policies. In an effort to reduce its deficit and combat inflation, the administration of President Miguel de la Madrid two weeks ago decreed sharp spending cuts and a near-doubling of energy prices and other public service costs.

Tuesday's development could be a breakthrough in the five-year-old DEBT, Page 13

Central Banks Intervene As Dollar Hits New Lows

Washington Post Service

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

But the fact that the Fed was buying dollars for the U.S. government, coupled with reports of intervention earlier by the Bank of Japan; the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank; the Bank of Canada; the Swiss National Bank and the Bank of England was enough to pull the dollar off its lows in third trading.

The dollar hit postwar lows in Europe against the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and Dutch guilder before the intervention. Later, the Swiss central bank confirmed that it had bought dollars for Swiss francs. The Bundesbank also confirmed it had intervened.

Later, the Swiss central bank confirmed that it had bought dollars for Swiss francs. The Bundesbank also confirmed it had intervened.

In Frankfurt, the dollar touched a new postwar low of 1.5865 Deutsche marks, below the 1.5870 DM touched in Tokyo on Monday, the dollar's previous postwar low.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

The dollar hit postwar lows in Europe against the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and Dutch guilder before the intervention. The Bundesbank also confirmed it had intervened.

In Frankfurt, the dollar touched a new postwar low of 1.5865 Deutsche marks, below the 1.5870 DM touched in Tokyo on Monday, the dollar's previous postwar low.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

The dollar hit postwar lows in Europe against the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and Dutch guilder before the intervention. The Bundesbank also confirmed it had intervened.

In Frankfurt, the dollar touched a new postwar low of 1.5865 Deutsche marks, below the 1.5870 DM touched in Tokyo on Monday, the dollar's previous postwar low.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could not cope with the negative sentiment in the markets, which

See DOLLAR, Page 13

remain displeased with what they consider a weak statement last week by the Group of Seven — the United States, West Germany, Japan, Britain, France, Italy and Canada — in support of the dollar.

The currency's problems weighed on stock markets in Europe, Asia and the United States. Worst hit was London, where share prices fell 3.4 percent. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial average fell 16.08 points, to close at 1,926.89.

That brought German central bank intervention into play, pulling the price up to 1.5900. But when the force of that buying began to peter out, the New York Fed stepped in, dealers said, buying

to stem the dollar's slide. On Monday, the intervention could

Soviet Cosmonaut Down After Record 326 Days Aboard a Space Station

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko returned to Earth on Tuesday after a record 326 days in space, crowning a year of achievements for the Soviet space program.

The Soyuz TM-3 space capsule touched down on the snow-covered steppes of Kazakhstan shortly after noon. It was televised nationally. Two other cosmonauts, Alexander Aleksandrov and Anatoli Levchenko, returned with Mr. Romanenko from the Soviet space station Mir. They left behind two other cosmonauts who are expected to stay in space for a year, according to the Soviet news agency Tass.

The crew switch aboard the Mir signaled the inauguration of a permanently manned space station. This is considered to be the principal mission of the Mir, a hub equipped with docking stations that was launched in February 1986 in honor of the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

Mr. Romanenko, 43, a veteran cosmonaut who spent New Year's Day 1978 in space, took off on his mission in February this year with Alexander Lazutkin, who had to return to Earth in July because of irregularities in his heartbeat.

The return Tuesday took three hours, according to Soviet television, which showed the five cosmonauts on board the Mir bidding each other farewell. Tass said the returning crew brought back a mass of scientific data, much of it accumulated on the astro-physics research module Kvant that joined the Mir station this year.

The Soviet space program in recent years has put priority on experiments with prolonged exposure to weightlessness and other conditions in space. One goal is a manned flight to Mars, planned for early in the next century, which scientists estimate would last more than 30 months.

The Soviets announced this

spring that they are planning to send an armada of unmanned spacecraft to Mars by the end of the next decade. They plan to launch 60,000 pounds of scientific instruments, support equipment and automated rovers that could roam the planet's surface.

Last May, the Russians launched a powerful new rocket capable of boosting a 100-ton payload into space. This is viewed as the first successful test of a main element in their space shuttle program. The rocket, called the Energia, has been the most powerful in the world since the United States discontinued production of the Saturn 5 rockets.

The string of Soviet successes has shown up in sharp relief the setbacks suffered by the U.S. space program since the shuttle Challenger exploded after takeoff last year. The Russians this year have further opened their program to foreign investment, offering Western customers launching services to put experiments and communication satellites into space.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

Mr. Romanenko surpassed the world record for space endurance in October. It was set by another Soviet crew at 237 days. The Mir, a "third generation" vehicle, is designed to stay continually manned, although it was empty for several months in the summer of last year.

In his Pravda article, Mr. Romanenko jokingly suggested some attributes for future spacemen: "A bald head to avoid haircuts, big arms — six would be better — and slim legs or just one with grips, to keep steady."

"The disturbances in the terri-

tope will not occur again," said Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

"Even if we are forced to use massive force, under no circumstances will we allow last week's events to repeat themselves," Mr. Rabin told the newspaper Ha'aretz.

Both the defense minister and the army commander said their forces were gearing up to prevent any disorders on Friday, which is celebrated by Palestinians as "Fatah Day," commemorating the founding of the guerrilla organization 23 years ago.

Military courts in Gaza and the West Bank continued efforts to try to convict the nearly one thousand Palestinians rounded up by the soldiers shot and killed 21 protesters.

But General Shamron said there were now more soldiers in the Gaza Strip alone than had been used to occupy both areas in the 1967 Six-Day War.

The prisoners, some of whom have been held in tents at makeshift jails, are brought to the courts handcuffed and blindfolded in buses.

The government has been debating whether or not to expel a number of Palestinians, and has come under strong diplomatic pressure from the United States not to do so.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir also said Tuesday that the government was considering deportations — a punishment used in the days of the British Mandate — despite American objections.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the effects of weightlessness on the human body. In an article in Pravda in December, Mr. Romanenko told ground control that his calf muscles had shriveled up even though he and Mr. Aleksandrov, who joined him in July, kept in shape by working on a treadmill and exercise bicycles.

The endurance tests in space have produced a wealth of evidence about the

Without Fanfare, Women Are Emerging as Strategists in U.S. Presidential Races

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the inner circles of presidential campaigns, where crucial decisions are made, women are making a breakthrough in what was once a nearly exclusive male preserve.

With little fanfare, women have emerged in a range of senior positions in the 1988 presidential campaigns. The campaign manager for Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts is a woman, and so are the press secretaries for Senator Bob Dole of Kansas and Vice President George Bush.

Women are serving as deputy campaign managers for Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, as political director for Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, as the Iowa coordinator for Mr. Dukakis and in a host of other jobs central to the campaigns.

Ann F. Lewis, a Democratic strategist, noted, "The frustration about the lack of women presidential candidates has sort of masked the fact that at the next level, within presidential campaigns, there's a growing presence of women in senior staff."

And Celinda Lake, political director for the Women's Campaign Fund, said, "For the first time, you can have major strategy meetings in the ladies' room."

Women have long been active in presidential politics, with some rising to prominence and occasionally power in campaigns. On the Demo-

Mike Dukakis Dukakis

President

President



cratic side, Jean Westwood was co-chairwoman of Senator George S. McGovern's campaign in 1972, and Anne Weller was co-chair-

woman of Senator Eugene McCarthy's 1968 campaign. But they were very much the exception, not the rule.

People active in politics are describing 1988 as a breakthrough year because of the kinds of roles that women are increasingly as-

suming: visible, high-level and at the center of campaign strategy.

"What's important is the extent to which these women are no longer

We've got women everywhere in this campaign. It's not a matter of tokenism. It's not a matter of symbolism. It's done not because we set out to be half and half but because we set out to get the best people, and half of the best people were women.

— Susan R. Estrich,
campaign manager for
Michael S. Dukakis

noteworthy in and of themselves," said Ms. Lewis. She has long called presidential politics the "last locker room" but now sees them changing. "There's a big difference between being the woman and one of a number," she said.

Perhaps the most prominent example came in October, when Mr. Dukakis named Susan R. Estrich to the position of campaign manager. According to the National Women's Political Caucus, she is the first woman to manage a major campaign for the presidency.

Ms. Estrich, 35, is emblematic of a cadre of professional women now emerging from the political pipeline, tested by two or three presidential campaigns and sometimes races for the Senate and House of Representatives as well.

She was deputy national issues director for Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts in 1980, executive director of the Democratic National Platform Committee in 1984 and senior policy advisor to Walter F. Mondale in his 1984 presidential campaign.

"There are now a number of women who are like myself, on their third presidential campaign," said Ms. Estrich, who is on leave from a professorship at Harvard Law School. The Dukakis campaign is likely to swell the pool.

"We've got women everywhere in this campaign," she said. "It's not a matter of tokenism. It's done not because we set out to be half and half but because we set out to get the best people, and half of the best people were women."

"A woman's perspective is now being leavened throughout the campaign," said Nikki Heidepriem, a consultant to the Dukakis campaign.

For example, she said, a candidate eager for the votes of workers might be scheduled into a hospital or a bank, big employers of women, as opposed to a factory or construction site.

The influence of women as women on the campaigns is a matter of considerable discussion and disagreement. "I never forget that half of the people in the audience are likely to be women," said Ms. Estrich. However, she added that "virtually every issue in this campaign is a women's issue."

Irene Natividad, the head of the National Women's Political Caucus, said, "I don't think it's an accident that this year, when you have so many women in campaign spots, child care is a sexy issue."

Ms. Lewis, who heads the Democratic task force of the caucus, noted that women's concerns had moved to the center of the broader national agenda. "We really have seen the mainstreaming of the message," she said.

For now, political women are still reflecting on the change in what was once very much a men's club. "When I first got involved in presidential politics, everybody I had to report to was male," said Donna Bratton, 26, the deputy campaign manager for Mr. Gephardt. "Now, they have to report to me."

"I'm somewhat intimidated to some of these young men," said Teresa Vilimak, 29, who is running Mr. Dukakis's campaign in lowell. "They're not used to working for a woman."

U.S. Makers Adopt Rules On Whiskey

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The whiskey industry has agreed to limit levels of the cancer-causing substance urethane in its products starting in 1989, the Food and Drug Administration has announced.

Commissioner Frank E. Young said Monday the agreement to limit urethane to 125 parts per billion in whiskies — scotch, bourbon, rye and various blends — is "appropriate" in view of the limited health data on urethane, a by-product of the fermentation and distillation process.

But consumer advocates said the standard accepted by the agency is too lenient to protect the public against an unacceptable cancer risk posed by urethane, and they criticized the agency for failing to regulate manufacturers of brandies, liqueurs and wines that contain higher levels.

Urethane causes cancer in laboratory animals and is considered a potential human carcinogen. But the extent of cancer risk to humans is not known. Mr. Young said he has urged federal agencies to speed research on the chemical.

The Food and Drug Administration found urethane in 54 of 248 wines and liquors sampled 18 months ago, prompting an industry effort to reduce the contaminant. Although the substance can vary in concentrations among bottles of the same brand, it reached levels as high as 800 parts per billion in corn whiskey, 550 ppb in bourbon and 140 ppb in scotch, and 270 ppb in table wine. Many products were lower.

Nancy L. Busc, an attorney for the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, said that while the industry was unable to determine how urethane is produced, it has managed by "good old-fashioned trial and error" to limit the substance in whiskey to a maximum of 125 ppb. She insisted, however, that the agreement does not represent an acknowledgment of urethane's health risks, which she said are hypothetical.

Bruce Silverglade, legal director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said the Food and Drug Administration considers it unacceptable if a substance increases the risk of cancer by one per million people exposed, and the results of an agency study suggested that whiskey, at the 125 ppb limit, would exceed that.

Catholic Bishops in U.S. Shelve Paper on AIDS

By Ari L. Goldman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a rare policy retreat, Catholic bishops in the United States have set aside for now a paper on AIDS that gave qualified approval to teaching about condoms in educational pro-

grams. Their decision to reopen the issue when all 300 bishops meet next spring is a significant victory for Cardinal John O'Connor of New York, one of the policy paper's most outspoken opponents, who disclosed the plans for such a review Monday.

The bishops routinely issue public statements such as the AIDS paper, but no one close to the process could recall an instance in recent years when they had reopened debate after the statement had been promulgated.

The paper, which dealt with a number of issues regarding acquired immune deficiency syndrome, has sharply divided the bishops, long opponents of artificial birth control, because it offered qualified approval for teaching about condoms in educational programs aimed at fighting the spread of the lethal disease.

The paper, "The Many Faces of AIDS: A Gospel Response," was issued earlier this month by the 50-member administrative board of the U.S. Catholic Conference. The board has the power to speak for the bishops between meetings.

The disclosure that the bishops would reopen the issue as a full body was made in an unusual press release from the office of Cardinal O'Connor. The release quoted a private letter to the bishops from the president of the Catholic Conference, Archbishop John J. May of St. Louis.

In the letter, dated Dec. 17, Archbishop May wrote: "I am sure that all of us are pained by the extent of cancer risk to humans is not known. Mr. Young said he has urged federal agencies to speed research on the chemical.

The Food and Drug Administra-

tion found urethane in 54 of 248 wines and liquors sampled 18 months ago, prompting an industry effort to reduce the contaminant. Although the substance can vary in concentrations among bottles of the same brand, it reached levels as high as 800 parts per billion in corn whiskey, 550 ppb in bourbon and 140 ppb in scotch, and 270 ppb in table wine. Many products were lower.

Nancy L. Busc, an attorney for the Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, said that while the industry was unable to determine how urethane is produced, it has managed by "good old-fashioned trial and error" to limit the substance in whiskey to a maximum of 125 ppb. She insisted, however, that the agreement does not represent an acknowledgment of urethane's health risks, which she said are hypothetical.

Bruce Silverglade, legal director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, said the Food and Drug Administration considers it unacceptable if a substance increases the risk of cancer by one per million people exposed, and the results of an agency study suggested that whiskey, at the 125 ppb limit, would exceed that.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels. Many of the highways in this cate-

gory are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.

Although agency officials warned against drawing any conclusions about long-term trends from the figures, Representative James J. Howard, Democrat of New Jersey, who is chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, cited the data as he sought unsuccessfully to block the new proposal.

Mr. Howard said that Mr. Howard would have blocked the measure had it followed the normal legislative path of hearings and debate before the appropriate committees. It got through by going around Mr. Howard's committee through adoption in the appropriations process, he said.

The first 20 states to apply will be allowed to raise the limit from the current speed of 55 mph, and seven have already acted: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma.

Critics immediately warned that there would be a surge in highway fatalities.

The measure allows the increase on divided rural highways that are not part of the interstate system but built to the same safety levels.

Many of the highways in this category are turnpikes and parkways that charge tolls.

Earlier this month, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that fatalities had risen 52 percent on interstate highways where speeds had been increased.</p

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Spain in the Alliance

The question of American bases in Spain is in the news. Eager to join the West after the Franco decades, Spain entered NATO in the 1980s. With conditions: It refused to join NATO's integrated command or to admit nuclear weapons on its territory, and it insisted on a "balancing" reduction of the existing Franco-made U.S. military presence. Now it seeks to remove three squadrons of American F-16s whose mission is, in crisis time, to take nuclear weapons from elsewhere and confront the Soviet Union. The United States has been hoping to keep some of the planes on Spanish soil.

Madrid is not the first member to want NATO's full protections and benefits at reduced cost. Nor is it the first to hold that it alone should determine the burdens and that the political convenience of the incumbent government must be served. As it happens, after General Franco died in 1975, Spain's friends were quite willing to indulge the special requirements of decommissioning. So Spain was from the start something of an alliance free-loader.

As leader of the alliance, the United States cannot avoid concern over what are the terms of others' participation in the common defense and how those terms are arranged. Leadership always comes down to balancing an assertion of American in-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No One Is Fooled

The Democrats badly need a candidate whom people will find credible, one with what the Romans called gravitas, meaning seriousness, intellectual and moral weight. What they have instead are candidates with gavel-tax, by which we mean exactly what you think we do: a pandering refusal to acknowledge that any of the party's constituent groups will have to pay in anything to get America out of its present fiscal mess.

No one is fooled. Everyone can do the math. The country has been on an eight-year binge of the purest bubbly. The budget deficit, which is the best measure of this, is at a level never before experienced; in certain ways it may be quite literally out of control. The president has spent not only his own share of federal revenues, but a sizable percentage of his successor's as well. The cash drawer contains only IOUs.

There will need to be a sizable tax increase in the next administration just to maintain current services. The face-saving trifle in the present deficit reduction plan will not do. To bring fiscal policy out of the red zone while expanding certain services, as all the Democratic presidential candidates say they would do, there will have to be an even greater tax increase or some offsetting spending cuts. But the candidates — with the exception of Bruce Babbitt, who is so far last that it seems not to matter — will not con-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Resetting, Resetting

Until Ed Greif, Herman T. Baron and Max Lowenthal went public with their strategies for tuning electronic clocks backward and forward, it may have been the rare American who gave much thought to how hard it has become to change time in this age of technological convenience. To read the Greif-Baron-Lowenthal correspondence in the letters column of The New York Times, however, is to think of little else.

It began in November with Mr. Greif's letter about the trouble it took to move his clocks from daylight to standard time. The radio alarm had to be reset not one but 23 hours; so did two thermostats, three timers on light fixtures, the coffee-maker and his and his wife's wristwatches. On the Monday after fall-back Sunday, he discovered that 12 telephone extensions in his office also had to be reset, as did the facsimile machine. The fax stumped him.

Soon Mr. Baron wrote in to offer the frustrated Mr. Greif "an extremely simple solution." On Sunday morning when the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

For an Afghan Settlement

The trouble with Afghanistan is that it is one of the world's most impoverished, turbulent countries, sitting smack on the Soviet Union's sensitive southern flank. It has never been a tranquil bastion of democracy. Its politics are medieval. Nine years ago, the ruling Afghan Communists began playing out yet another feud. One leader died, then another. The Russian tanks appeared in no evident spirit of conquest, but rather to patch together a regime they could live with.

It is time to be honest. The West has an interest in stirring the pot, but it also increasingly has an interest in better relations with the Soviet Union. An agreement came tantalizingly close at the Washington summit meeting. It is still there for the taking.

— The Guardian (London).

The Gulf: Arab Unity Grows

The Arab states of the Gulf appear deeply worried about the possible expansionism of Iran and for the first time are asking the Soviet Union to play a role to bring peace to the region. [Other Arab states] have been playing a behind-the-scenes role in trying to end the Gulf war.

— The Independent (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 4637930. Telex: 61395; Circulation, 61232; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630492.

Direktor de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Corcoran, 50 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tel: RSX928 Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 5-801061. Tel: 61170 Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 65 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 838-4901. Tel: 267029 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friederichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 736755. Tel: 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Corcoran, 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10021. Tel: (212) 751-3890. Tel: 421715 S.A.: capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 332021126. Commission Partida No. 61337 © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052

Deny Hope and You're Sure to Get Trouble

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Although the Arab states punished Egypt with ostracism, there was a degree of wary euphoria among Palestinians when the Camp David peace treaty was signed in 1979. It provided for autonomy in the Israeli-occupied territories for five years, in the hope that a cooling-off period would produce new habits and new attitudes that could lead to a Palestinian-Israeli agreement.

At the time it was suggested to some Israelis that they would have much to gain by unilaterally proclaiming some moves toward autonomy

'They have nothing more to lose but their frustrations. You see it in those burning eyes.'

and liberalization before the difficult negotiations began. That could have created a climate of expectation. But the Israeli government of Menachem Begin had no such intentions. On the contrary, the autonomy negotiations soon broke down and were abandoned. Israeli settlement in the occupied territories was accelerated. Mr. Begin made clear that he had no thought of ceding any land at any time, only some limited rights.

Eventually, for its own needs, Israel did replace military government with civilian administrations. It allowed some local elections, but mayors were deposed when the occupation found them too vigorous in representing their constituents.

So the situation was left to rot while the powers mumbled about peace plans and international conferences. Nothing changed on the horizon, and that is why there is so much turmoil among

Arab women told me in the 1960s, "because the Arab states will never do it for us."

The Israeli army, organized to defend against invasion and intrusion, is not trained or equipped to deal with unarmed civil disorder. That is why casualties have been so alarmingly high.

The violence is also a legacy of the failure to see that the situation could only deteriorate when there were no prospects, no glimmering of movement toward a settlement. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres has said that "only a political, peaceful diplomatic settlement" could break the impasse. Fine words, but when he was prime minister he did not take the actions necessary to promote it, and they are probably not possible now with passions running so high.

There should be no illusion that the pause of exhaustion will diminish the young Palestinians' determination to make Israel and the world see that they will not accept what they are physically unable to change. The trouble will only fester.

But neither is this a time for minor, beguiling concessions to aspirations which can only be inflamed by tentative measures.

The time cries out for moral leadership on both sides of the Israeli-Arab divide. It may be too late to go back to the original meaning of Camp David, the meaning Mr. Begin distorted, which did offer hope for a settlement. But some such beacon promising a way out of the deadlock is essential.

Otherwise, the sorrowful words of the Israeli writer Amos Oz will come to resound with tragic reality. He said last week: "In the heart of a dark sea, I cling to a floating plank, and a pitiless current carries me away. Far from the receding shores of the Promised Land," he understands. When history does hope, it begets monstrosity.

The New York Times

Don't Take Your Peace For Granted

By William Pfaff

PARIS — A Christmas and New Year's season when the Holy Land itself has been in uproar, experiencing rebellion and repression, gives cause for reflection on the fragility of the peace in which most of the readers of this column have the good fortune to live.

We are really very lucky people. The peace enjoyed today by North Americans, most Europeans, the people of Japan and Oceania, is, historically speaking, an exceptional state of affairs. Forty-five years ago all of us were in the midst of a savage world war.

Forty years ago there were nationalist struggles in Asia. In Eastern Europe the systematic destruction of all independent national political institutions was under way, and of independent culture and intellectual life. Europe and Japan were still largely in ruins. The Arab-Israeli war was about to explode. The war in Korea was a little more than two years away.

Thirty years ago the first war between the Indochinese and a Western power was over but another bigger one was on its way. The second Arab-Israeli war was finished but a third one was developing. Algerians had risen against France, and Africans south of the Sahara against their colonial masters. There had been revolution in Iran, aborted by a CIA intervention. The Hungarian revolution had been put down by Soviet armor.

Twenty years ago a crucial point was about to arrive in the American war in Vietnam, beginning what was to be a long and agonized withdrawal. Israel and the Arabs had fought again, and Israel had taken the territories whose populations are in rebellion today.

A decade ago, political terrorism was a major phenomenon in Europe and the Mediterranean. Lebanon's terrible struggle had begun. The U.S.S.R. would intervene in Angola by way of Cuban forces, and, two years later, would invade Afghanistan. Israel was four years away from invading Lebanon. The shadow of religious revolution lay over Iran.

Today, the Afghan war goes on. Iraq and Iran are at war. There are ideological and ethnic struggles in Latin America and Asia. There is risk of a Lebanese kind of disintegration elsewhere in the Arab world. Israel binds itself ever more tightly to democratic principles that threaten, in the long run, to destroy it. In Africa, old agricultural systems and social structures have been ruined, and chaos as well as starvation are gaining.

At the same time, new leaders of the Soviet Union are attempting to re-align with the country's deepening problems. America's relations with Russia and with China are, arguably, their best since the war. Europe is at peace. Japan's stability is unchanged.

The democracies are islands in a sea of disorder and unhappiness. They are better off than a decade ago, certainly better off than in 1947. But there are no grounds for confidence that they will be even better off a decade hence. The French ethnologist Claude Lévi-Strauss said of human progress that "in certain epochs and in certain places" certain forms of progress have undoubtedly occurred, probably ... paid for by regression in other domains." There is nothing in recent history to persuade one that man's conduct improves.

There is cause to argue that the most urgent responsibility for those in the privileged countries is to keep things from getting worse. The United States has always had a powerful belief in progress, possible because Americans have been mostly spared from great catastrophes. This confidence is a national strength but also a national danger; it sustains a willingness to run risks and to employ violence in matters where other governments might back off. Yet all of the democracies are complacent, prepared to run economic risks, if not military ones, to suit the national interest and ego.

Year's end is supposed to be a time to reflect on values and on where we are headed. This usually is stated in personal or family terms. But we lucky few also have a responsibility toward those on the other side — who are not rich, are without peace, unprotected, uncomfortable and uncomplacent.

We have an obligation not to make it worse for them. If we cannot or will not feed the hungry and heal the sick, we can at least refrain from killing the poor, or impoverishing the innocent. We might even feel a certain apprehension. The masses of this world, "nearer to naked earth" than we, as the poet Roy Campbell said, are those who eventually "over the toppled cities and falling flowers ... blow down plains, asches, thrones, and towers."

*International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate*

A Cartoonist Sounds Off: What About Competition In Quality and Service?

By Herbert Block

DEAR Candidate: I understand you fellows like to get a feel of what the voters are concerned about. I can tell you about some things that concern me besides front-page items.

For the last few years we Americans have been hearing a lot about what a great "power we are, and we're number one, and it's morning in America, and we're the greatest. I haven't traveled enough to know how it is in all other countries, but I know how it used to be here.

There are lots of things missing besides nickel candy bars and penny licorice. So you used to be able to mail a letter for less than 22 cents and expect it to get across town in a day — special delivery, if you wanted it there next morning.

They don't even have special delivery any more — it would just slow up service while they waited for a kid with a bike. Now you can get first-class letters many days late. You can still get overnight service — for about 11 bucks. But you have to take it to a post office.

Meanwhile, the junk mail piles up. A lot of not-very-personal first-class mail comes from businesses that get special low rates from the postal department. They can't tell me all this stuff doesn't slow up the real letters from real people to other real people. It does, and I can see it on the postmarks. I also see it on invitations mailed in plenty of time that arrive after the events.

You used to be able to get on a plane and expect it to take off on time and at least come close to arriving on time. Have you gone anywhere by plane lately? You know what I'm talking about. Deregulation deregulation. Don't tell me we can't do anything to get travel back on schedule in this country. We're now down to one major bus line. And trains aren't what they used to be. Either if the railroads were improved, maybe more people would ride them, and they would even take some of the load off the planes. I

I'd become easier if I didn't keep reading about crime. Most of it seems to involve handguns. In addition to smog and tobacco smoke, we have lots of gunsmoke. In all the world, we're absolutely and unquestionably number one in guns and gun fatalities.

I'd become easier if I didn't keep reading about corruption. The congressmen call for an extra \$1 billion a year in aid to the Philippines, and there are excellent reasons to give it. But the resources are not there. And, just as Britain had to look to America, Americans today must look to wealthy Japan.

This small example makes one thing clear: Deficits have consequences. Indebtedness clamps real limits on power. Financial failings undercut global ambitions.

— Stephen D. Wright, associate professor of the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, writing in the *Los Angeles Times*.



Trade restrictions make imports cost more. Then we COMPETE — we boost our prices to match.

make a beginning. You can set a tone. You can talk about a service ethic.

You can keep in mind Harry Truman's words: The buck stops here. And you can add something else: Anything-for-a-buck stops now.

The writer, better known as Herblock, the Washington Post editorial cartoonist, has won three Pulitzer Prizes. This comment is excerpted from his new book "Herblock at Large."

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: Abyssinian Plan

CAIRO — A telegraphic despatch received here from Massowah states that the plan of operation of the Negus is to advance rapidly against the Italians with 50,000 men, while Ras Alula, with another 50,000, and the Galas tribes, numbering 40,000 men, will form a reserve army ready to attack in case the Negus is defeated. It is said to be quite certain that the army of the Negus is well supplied with artillery and with other arms of precision. The Abyssinians are sweeping the country bare and are confident of victory.

The big shots have often talked about how poor people have needed to develop a work ethic. A lot of high rollers have developed what I'd call a greed ethic. I guess that combination of words is what some would call an oxymoron, but it's well, if you're elected, I'd like you to do something about the greed ethic. I know you can't do everything, but you can

make a beginning. To — with the old year, hooray for the new! We believe that our people are tired of this and will be glad to join in a better and saner way more worthy of their city. To that end a New Year's Eve Committee has come together to arrange for instrumental music and singing of the old songs in two of three of the public squares along Broadway in the midnight hour. The people will be expected to join in.

1937: U.S. Pacific Patrol

SAN DIEGO — Installation of the United States Navy's Pacific Ocean bomber patrol, which was to have been started in February, has been advanced to about the middle of January. It is believed that the original patrol of 12 large, heavily armed flying boats may be augmented by six additional planes. The addition is said to be in view of the Far Eastern tension. The patrol would be capable of intercepting an attacking fleet hundreds of miles from the coast.

Don't Take
Your Pet
For Grants

B. William P.
P.

AIDS Is Everyone's Affair, Whatever the Foolish Say

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For a few weeks in the news business rarely get — to read the newspapers and watch news broadcasts without any sense of urgency, responsibility or competitiveness.

I knew I would be out, convalescing from surgery, for at least three weeks and there wasn't a thing I could do about the news, except to think a little. It was not the sense of remoteness you get on vacation, since I was in New York, and newspapers and magazines were all

ON MY MIND

over the room. It was more like sitting in a stadium, watching the action, which is entirely different from watching the same players from the press box.

Just before I returned to work, I played a little professional game with myself. Among all those thousands of news stories read, what did you really look for, not just come across? What stories did you tear out to keep, make notes to write about someday? Was there a particular field that you wanted to know more about, so you could tell others? (Journalists call events, trivial or historic, "stories" because we really are tellers of tales and to us there is no point in knowing or learning if we can't run out and tell somebody. That is just the way we are; go ask a psychiatrist why.)

The answer came immediately — not foreign affairs, not the election campaign or the summit meeting, but a story most people still find too unpleasant to talk or think about consistently: AIDS.

And just as quickly I knew why. Partly because it will cause so many hundreds of thousands of deaths — despite what seems to be a new cottage industry of writing which minimizes the worldwide impact of AIDS and preaches that it really is for others, not us.

But it was also because I knew that the AIDS story touched, as very few subjects do, on things important to every one of us: love and sex, fear, religion, law, duty, morality, race, money, politi-

cism, compassion, self-protection. It is a story that is everybody's business.

Even though the threat to society is so great — or probably because it is — AIDS not only creates rage against those who have it but bigotry so poisonous that it is positively blinding. Writer after writer in America denies the possibility that one day we will find it widely transmitted heterosexually, even though they know that it is happening in tens of thousands of cases in Africa.

The implication, of course, is that heterosexually transmitted AIDS will somehow remain peculiar to Africans and that they will be considerate enough not to travel abroad or sleep with tourists. Then we won't have to worry at all about the disaster of AIDS in Africa; that will be their problem.

AIDS specialists in Europe to whom I have talked see this refusal to recognize at least the possibility of heterosexual transmission on a large scale outside Africa as incomprehensibly stupid.

Heading on an AIDS article: The victim of today will be the victim of tomorrow. Translation: If you are not gay or a junkie and do not make love with them, don't worry.

Let's suppose that is true, which it is not. It simply means that AIDS will move and more become a ghetto disease. Since educated homosexuals are practicing "safe" sex, in time all we will have left as victims will be poor, ignorant homosexuals and bisexuals and narcotics addicts and their partners; we know who they are, don't we?

Plus, of course, the children of addicts. But kids with AIDS die young, so we won't have to worry about them growing up to spread the disease, you see.

We also have gay publications that keep warning homosexuals not to take the HIV test, and print advertisements from prostitutes promising anal intercourse, presumably for gay readers interested in suicide or Russian roulette.

But something aside from bigotry is growing in America: compassion and the willingness to change.

Roman Catholic bishops say that they cannot agree with the morality of contraception but that it is even less moral to forbid teaching about condoms for those who do not follow their teaching.

A new vision of morality is not restricted to the clergy. Homosexuals around the country write letters saying they agree that if they have the virus they may be able to have some forms of sex with unafflicted gay partners but never again anal or oral intercourse.

And young doctors decide to become AIDS specialists. They do it without heroics. They want to make their patients' lives a little better, a little longer, which is what doctors are supposed to do, as they understand it. Perhaps one patient will live to the day of succor.

The New York Times



Madonna and Child

Taken In by 'the Japanese'

Regarding "Japan: Practice Democracy Instead of Imitating It!" (Dec. 10):

In between his disquisitions on Socrates and Nietzsche, Richard Nations has boldly indicted "the Japanese" on the ground that they only begin a commitment to democracy in order to maintain their "good relations with the United States." Mr. Nations backs this up by claiming that they are not interested in "abstractions such as 'the human race'" and are only concerned with "feeling 'the pathos of things' and preserving 'the Japanese spirit'" — sentiments bound by blood, soil and the emperor.

It is indeed true that one of Japan's favorite national pastimes is a discourse that awkwardly seeks to explain the "reasons" why, as many Japanese frequently put it, they are "absolutely different from everyone else." Regrettably, however,

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Mr. Nations has himself been unwittingly taken in by the myths of racial and cultural homogeneity that underscore the potency of this discourse, and which he presumably wants to criticize.

This is revealed by his unconsciously confusing the blatantly exceptionalist ideology standing at the heart of this discourse with the mythical entity he and others call "the Japanese." Those who use this kind of language frequently approach the members of Japanese society as if they were interchangeable parts of a seamless monolithic entity, being devoid of individuality and who ultimately, think and act in a single unified fashion. In doing so they ironically reproduce many of the conceits they start out attempting to attack and, as a consequence of their willingness to traffic in these highly wishful representations of Japan, commit two major mistakes.

First, they blind themselves to the significance of those individuals and groups within Japanese society that are deeply committed to the democratic values contained in "abstractions such as 'the human race,'" and who, since the end of World War II, have continuously opposed the exceptionalist values Mr. Nations has rightly identified with the ideology of "blood, soil and the emperor."

Secondly, they lend support to those

who purvey such values by allowing them to define themselves as the "true" representatives of the sentiments held by all members of Japanese society, and in doing so implicitly award legitimacy to those persons they say they want to challenge.

STEVEN PLATZER

Tokyo

No Aid to the Khmer Rouge

In "Cambodia: One Obstacle Is Crossed, Many Remain" (Dec. 11), Elizabeth Becker asserts that "China, Thailand and the United States together rebuilt the Khmer Rouge forces."

This is incorrect. The attitude of the U.S. government toward the murderous Khmer Rouge is well known. We abhor the crimes of the Khmer Rouge while in power, we have no contact with the movement and we oppose its return to power in Cambodia.

The U.S. government does not now and has not in the past provided any support or assistance to the Khmer Rouge forces. The United States does provide support to the noncommunist resistance forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sane, but measures are taken to assure that none of this support is given to the Khmer Rouge.

It is also noteworthy that the United

States has supported the diplomatic initiatives undertaken by Prince Sihanouk. In a message sent just prior to the prince's meeting with Prime Minister Hun Sen, Secretary of State George Shultz stated that "I fully endorse your efforts and have the greatest confidence in and respect for your dedication to the struggle for a free and independent Cambodia."

WILLIAM A. BROWN,
Ambassador,
U.S. Embassy, Bangkok

Russia's Changing Borders

H. Koning is mistaken in asserting (Letters, Dec. 15) that "there is no historical foundation" for Doug Macgregor's statement that the Soviet state is involved in a "long-term effort to dominate Eurasia" ("Gorbachev Isn't About to Stare His Army," Dec. 4). The reason

the Soviet Union's present European boundary is well to the east of its line in 1914 in Poland, by that year, had long ceased to exist as a result of the series of 18th- and 19th-century partitions, the last of which (in 1815) brought the Russian border to the west of Warsaw.

In the 19th century the Russian attempt to dominate the Balkans (for example, the suppression of the 1848-49

Hungarian uprising), Turkey and the Bosporus were unremiring — although to some extent thwarted by the result of the Crimean War. The whole of Turkistan was gobbled up in that century, and only the presence of British troops on the northwest frontier of India prevented the Russian occupation of Afghanistan and Korea in 1904 and 1905 was unexpectedly defeated by the Japanese. Since World War II began the Soviet Union has more than made up for these losses: by reducing Eastern Europe and the Balkans to satellite status; by seizing Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; and, most recently, by occupying Afghanistan.

JULIAN GLOAG,

London

Another Dread Naught

Old "00" goes back a bit further than Jim Otto of the Oakland Raiders in the 1960s ("Numbers, Haircuts, Etc.: Fuds Still All the Rage," Sports, Dec. 15). The Sammy Baugh-era Washington Redskins in the late 1940s had a running back, Steve Bagrus, who sported the number. At least leave him that claim to fame.

CHARLES E. CABELL III.

Rome

GENERAL NEWS

Mixed-Race Party Clogs Botha's Poll Plan

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha's plans to postpone the whites-only parliamentary elections scheduled for 1989 appeared to be set back on Tuesday as the mixed-race Labor Party voted overwhelmingly to demand the repeal of all housing segregation laws as a condition to agreeing to such a delay.

The decision means that, in all likelihood, Mr. Botha's ruling National Party will be forced to face a growing Conservative Party challenge in little over a year from now — one that it had hoped to avoid until 1992.

Mr. Botha has said he will never agree to a complete scrapping of

the 1950 Group Areas act, which strictly segregates residential areas by race, although he has approved limited reforms that could lead to a few racially integrated neighborhoods if the majority of their residents request it.

The Labor Party, which controls the mixed-race chamber of the segregated tri-cameral Parliament, voted at its convention in Pretoria on Tuesday to demand the total repeal of the Group Areas Act as a condition to agreeing to a postponement of the scheduled elections until 1992.

Under the South African constitution, Mr. Botha would have to obtain the approval of the House of Representatives — the mixed-race chamber — and the Indian house of Parliament before going ahead

with his plans to postpone the elections for whites, who went to the polls in a general election last May.

On Aug. 12, Mr. Botha obtained the unanimous support of his cabinet for changing the constitution so that each chamber of Parliament would hold office independently for five years. That would place elections for whites in 1992.

The far-right Conservative Party, which won 22 seats in Parliament in May to become the official opposition party, had protested bitterly that Mr. Botha's ruling National Party was attempting to re-write the constitution in order to postpone a confrontation with the Conservatives.

The leader of the Labor Party, the Reverend Allan Hendricks, initially supported Mr. Botha's de-

cision, but he subsequently threatened to withhold his party's endorsement of 1992 elections, leading to a confrontation with the president in August and Mr. Hendricks' resignation from the cabinet.

South Africa's 26 million-strong black majority in South Africa does not have the right to vote in parliamentary elections. The approximately one million South Africans of Indian descent have their own chamber in Parliament.

The previous all-white Parliament was elected in 1981, and white elections would normally have been due by 1986. But the revised 1984 constitution declared that new elections had to be held in 1989 for all three houses of Parliament.

In North Yemen, Traces of Empire Periled

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

MAREB, North Yemen — This green valley on the edge of the great sand lake of the Empty Quarter in eastern North Yemen evokes history, yet its mysteries may never fully unfold.

Mostly buried under the bed of a trickling river and the farmland downstream from a dam here are the remnants of a civilization ruled by the most powerful woman who ever lived on the Arabian Peninsula, the queen of Sheba.

The Mareb Dam is a modern version of one built 3,000 years ago that was partly responsible for the prosperity of the Mareb since

during a civil war that wracked North Yemen from 1962 to 1969. "This used to be the greatest city on the Arabian Peninsula," said Ahmad A. Moharam, a specialist on Mareb who was formerly with the North Yemen Ministry of Culture.

Mr. Moharam said there had been no excavation in Mareb since

the revolution in 1962 that toppled a feudal monarchy. "We don't have the staff to do it," he said. "We don't have the money."

The central government recently announced that it would accept proposals for archaeological excavation around Mareb, but the pace of new commercial and agricultural development appears to be overwhelming that possibility.

Farming companies and wealthy merchants from the capital of San'a and the commercial center of Taiz are buying up tracts that will benefit from the water flow that the new dam provides.

It was the ancient dam, built around time that the queen of Sheba ruled in the 10th century B.C., that made it possible for civilization to flourish around Mareb.

An alabaster monument found near the dam and dated 420 A.D. details a massive reconstruction effort after floods had breached the barrier.

Tribes gathered 20,000 men,

However, the ruler and Yemeni tribesmen decided that the work was harming the ruins, and chased the team out to South Yemen.

Before the flight, Frank P. Albrigh, the leader of the expedition, found the temple, which was covered with sand. He noted that on the eastern wall of the structure, where in 1888 a German scholar had counted 13 courses of inscriptions, only seven courses remained and much of the temple wall had disappeared stone by stone.

History has added little to understanding of the queen's empire beyond her domination of the incense trade. In effect, many scholars believe, she had cornered the import-export market for incense and myrrh brought from Somalia, Ethiopia and India, which she then shipped north to customers who believed that her kingdom was the only source of these rare and essential commodities for the temples of the Mediterranean empires.

When the Hebrew king Solomon established his own trade route to the southern Arabian ports by assembling a Red Sea fleet manned by Phoenician sailors, the Bible records the queen of Sheba's famous visit to Solomon's court.

The ancient, Latin-speaking world called the southern Arabian Peninsula Arabia Felix, or Fortunate Arabia, because of the treasure that came from the region.

The only major archaeological expedition to Mareb was in late 1951 and early 1952, when the American Foundation for the Study of Man received permission from the Yemeni monarch to excavate the queen of Sheba's temple to the moon.

WIN \$ MILLIONS!

**Strike it rich in Canada's Favorite Lottery.
You pick your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49**

That's right ... you can win millions by picking your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49 — Canada's most popular Government Lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out \$354,736,589.00 in ALL CASH PRIZES. And it's all free of Canadian taxes. There are two draws each week for a grand prize guaranteed to be not less than \$1,000,000.00 with many millions more in secondary prizes. Grand prizes often run into the millions and have been as high as \$13,890,588.80. Imagine what you could do with that much cash! This is your opportunity to find out because now you can play the lottery that's making so many millionaires in Canada.

WHAT IS LOTTO 6/49?

Lotto 6/49 is the official Canadian version of Lotto — the world's most popular form of lottery. It's the lottery in which you pick your own numbers and it's called "6/49" because you select any 6 of 49 possible numbers from 1 to 49. Your numbers are entered in the Lotto 6/49 computer system and if they match the six winning numbers chosen in the draw — you win the grand prize. Or if you have only 3, 4 or 5 numbers correct you win one of thousands of secondary prizes available.

HOW DO I KNOW WHEN I WIN?

You will be notified immediately when you win a prize of \$1,000.00 or more. Also, a complete list of all winning numbers will be sent to you after every tenth draw so that you can check along the way to see how you are doing. At the expiration of your subscription you will be sent a final statement of your winnings. All prize money will be converted to any currency you wish and confidentially forwarded to you anywhere in the world.

So mail your order today — the next big winner could be you.

1 Canadian Overseas Marketing is a private company. The prices quoted herein include handling and mailing costs.

* All prizes are paid in Canadian dollars.

another chance at the grand prize for every draw in which you are entered. You receive a "Confirmation of Entry" by return mail acknowledging your order and indicating the numbers you have selected as well as the draws in which they are entered.

PRIZE BREAKDOWN (Actual Sample of One Draw)

PRIZES	NO. OF OUT OF 6 PRIZES	PRIZE VALUE*

<tbl_r cells="3" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="

**1987**

He has led his country for only 33 months. Yet in that brief time he has reinvented the idea of a Soviet leader, reimagined superpower relations, and restructured the dreams of his people. For these achievements — and for symbolizing the hope that the Soviet Union may become more concerned with the welfare of its citizens and less with the spread of its ideology abroad — Mikhail Gorbachev is TIME Magazine's Man of the Year for 1987.

But who is he? Where did he come from? How did this dedicated Communist and savvy Kremlin infighter acquire his personality, his ideas, his power? To find out, TIME interviewed dozens of his colleagues, schoolmates, and foreign acquaintances — and assembled the most comprehensive collection of official and family photographs of Gorbachev ever published. The result is the most complete portrait of the Soviet leader yet to appear.

A fresh vision of a man too often encountered in staged settings and photo opportunities. Another reason 29 million readers worldwide find that, week after week, there's no substitute for TIME.

TIME
**MAN
OF THE
YEAR**

THE EDUCATION OF
MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH GORBACHEV

Encouraging creativity...

Panasonic
Office Automation OA

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1987

MADISON AVENUE**'87: The Year the Agencies Reached the Bottom Dollar**By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It appears as if the demystification of advertising agencies has been completed. Manufacturers enshrouded in the unromantic side of business no longer look in awe at those who can do such miraculous things for a sales chart. For all their strange talk and cheerful ways, for all their huckster images and dream-prudent reputations, those people on Madison Avenue do have feet of clay after all.

Agency people were once locked up as partners in marketing, well worth the 15 percent commission they got from the media on all client spending, and they wouldn't quit a client to take on a larger company in the same field. And, oh, how fat and sassy those agencies were 25 years ago.

The payoffs oozed excess.

Change may have been slow in coming, but 1987 certainly finished the metamorphosis.

"They've gone from a consultancy relationship to a vendor relationship," said Robert S. Marker, former chairman of McCann-Erickson, who is now a consultant. He added that "on the client side there is more management by committee, more people involved in agency review. It's gone from a craft and shop ambiance to a factory ambiance. The whole thing is dehumanizing."

Proof that it is the number of people who thought that change in agency compensation was one of the year's more important events. And that merely reflects the change in agency structure and the way services are offered. A full commission reflected full service; creative, media selection and buying, research, marketing. How many clients want full service today? Everything is done à la carte.

Clients have built up capabilities in areas that previously were agency domains. Client involvement in the advertising process has reached the highest circles, circles that must also worry about the bottom line. In that group, the thought that Ted Bates Worldwide executives got \$450 million from the agency's sale to Saatchi & Saatchi, and that Robert E. Jacoby, the chief executive, got at least \$100 million himself, still affects discussions on compensation.

But what about 1987? What kind of a year was it?

Alan J. Gottesman, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, commented, "There hasn't been a profound change since cave painting." But he thinks that the year might have marked the return to a normal curve from the "aberrational" years of 1985 and 1986 with all of the mega-mergers on both the advertiser and agency side.

"It was the year the business was at its nadir," remarked Stephen Kahler, a consultant in Darien, Connecticut. "There was no fun in it. Layoffs were on an unprecedented scale — the biggest drop ever. But I think it will come back." Then he thought a minute and quoted an optimistic thought from a former boss, the late Tom Dillon of BBDO International: "It's hard to ruin a good agency, and God knows, a lot of good men have tried."

Mr. Gottesman noted that "the role that advertising plays in the economy has not diminished one iota and I expect some very spirited growth." That may look good for the agencies, but as Jack L. Matthews, a Chicago consultant, pointed out, "The way advertisers are playing the game today, they say, 'You've done a wonderful job but we're going to pay you 40 percent less.'"

People

• G. Barry McMennamin is retiring after 42 years at Doremus & Co., where he has been vice chairman since 1984. He served as president from 1973 to 1984. Mr. McMennamin, 65, has another job lined up, as publisher of *Worldpaper*, a Boston-based monthly publication with a circulation of 650,000 in 22 countries.

• Wayne B. Fulcher has rejoined McCann-Erickson San Francisco as senior vice president and management supervisor.

• Lewis G. May and James T. Rowe have been promoted to senior vice presidents of the sales promotion division at Howard Marboro Group.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
	1	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gdr.	S.F.	Yen	1	1,000
Amsterdam	1.37	1.37	1.257	1.222	1.197*	1.274	1.262	1.460	1,460*
Brunswick (a)	2.23	2.24	2.04	1.775	1.624	2.24	2.25	2.576	2,576*
Bremen	2.84		2.64	2.125	1.988	4.74	4.803	5.120	5.122*
London (b)	1.84		2.04	1.625	1.588	2.04	2.030	2.322	2.322*
Milan	1.7718	1.7815	1.7705	1.7165	1.6748	1.824	1.822	1.928	1.928*
New York (c)	1.5045	1.5043	1.4971	1.7735	1.6715	1.7619	1.7619	1.4735	1.4735*
Paris	1.384	1.385	1.3865	1.4975	1.4975	1.3819	1.3819	1.4735	1.4735*
Tokyo	12.59	12.62	12.72	12.77	12.85	12.75	12.75	12.85	12.85*
Zurich	1.378	1.375	1.387	1.388	1.3875	1.371	1.371	1.402	1.402*
1 ECU	1.2644	1.2616	1.2617	1.2621	1.2621	1.2609	1.2609	1.2621	1.2621*
Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Ratios in other centers. New York closing ratios.									
a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; K.A.: not available.									

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Austria, neutral	4.23	Fin. markt.	3.374	Denmark	2.649	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Australia	1.22	Fin. markt.	3.374	Fin. markt.	2.649	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Belg. ln. fr.	3.25	Fin. markt.	3.775	Fin. markt.	3.25	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Brazil, cruce.	34.25	Fin. markt.	12.852	Fin. markt.	3.25	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Canada	1.205	Fin. markt.	3.775	Fin. markt.	3.25	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Chile, pesos	2.705	Fin. markt.	3.775	Fin. markt.	3.25	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Denmark	6.147	Fin. markt.	2.718	Fin. markt.	2.005	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
Egypt, pound	2.19	Fin. markt.	2.473	Fin. markt.	1.765	5. Air. rials	1.294	5.524	5.524*
New York rates unless marked (*local rate).									

Forward Rates

	30-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
Portug. sterling	1.864	1.8590	1.8570	1.8544
Japanese yen	12.027	12.027	12.23	12.23
Deutsche mkt.	1.916	1.904	1.904	1.904
Sources: Indespot Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (dollar, rival, dithorn); Geacor (Frankfurt). Other data from Reuters and AP.				

Interest Rates

	Dec. 29
Dollar	3.74-3.75
3 months	3.74-3.75
6 months	3.74-3.75
1 year	3.74-3.75
2 years	3.74-3.75
3 years	3.74-3.75
4 years	3.74-3.75
5 years	3.74-3.75
7 years	3.74-3.75
10 years	3.74-3.75
15 years	3.74-3.75
20 years	3.74-3.75
30 years	3.74-3.75
40 years	3.74-3.75
50 years	3.74-3.75
60 years	3.74-3.75
70 years	3.74-3.75
80 years	3.74-3.75
90 years	3.74-3.75
100 years	3.74-3.75
120 years	3.74-3.75
140 years	3.74-3.75
160 years	3.74-3.75
180 years	3.74-3.75
200 years	3.74-3.75
220 years	3.74-3.75
240 years	3.74-3.75
260 years	3.74-3.75
280 years	3.74-3.75
300 years	3.74-3.75
320 years	3.74-3.75
340 years	3.74-3.75
360 years	3.74-3.75
380 years	3.74-3.75
400 years	3.74-3.75
420 years	3.74-3.75
440 years	3.74-3.75
460 years	3.74-3.75
480 years	3.74-3.75
500 years	3.74-3.75
520 years	3.74-3.75
540 years	3.74-3.75
560 years	3.74-3.75
580 years	3.74-3.75
600 years	3.74-3.75
620 years	3.74-3.75
640 years	3.74-3.75
660 years	3.74-3.75
680 years	3.74-3.75
700 years	3.74-3.75
720 years	3.74-3.75
740 years	3.74-3.75
760 years	3.74-3.75
780 years	3.74-3.75
800 years	3.74-3.75
820 years	3.74-3.75
840 years	3.74-3.75
860 years	3.74-3.75
880 years	3.74-3.75
900 years	3.74-3.75
920 years	3.74-3.75
940 years	3.74-3.75
960 years	3.74-3.75
980 years	3.74-3.75
1,000 years	3.74-3.75
1,020 years	3.74-3.75
1,040 years	3.74-3.75
1,060 years	3.74-3.75
1,080 years	3.74-3.75
1,100 years	3.74-3.75
1,120 years	3.74-3.75
1,140 years	3.74-3.75
1,160 years	3.74-3.75
1,180 years	3.74-3.75
1,200 years	3.74-3.75
1,220 years	3.74-3.75
1,240 years	3.74-3.75
1,260 years	3.74-3.75
1,280 years	3.74-3.75
1,300 years	3.74-3.75
1,320 years	3.74-3.75
1,340 years	3.74-3.75
1,360 years	3.74-3.75
1,380 years	3.74-3.75
1,400 years	3.74-3.75
1,420 years</	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1987

Producer of 'Gadget' Cartoon Series to Go Public

By James Bates
Los Angeles Times Service

BURBANK, California — DIC Animation City Inc., which expanded rapidly to become the largest television cartoon maker in the United States, plans to go public by merging with a largely liquidated computer parts company.

Under the tentative merger agreement announced Monday, DIC would in effect absorb Computer Memories Inc., based in Chatsworth, California.

Computer Memories was a large maker of disk drive data storage devices for personal computers until it was dumped in 1985 by its primary customer, International Business Machines Corp.

DIC, founded by a Frenchman in 1976, started life in the United States as a two-man operation in 1982. Now, it is the producer or co-producer of six weekly half-hours of programming airing on Saturday mornings on the three major U.S. networks. It has an additional 50 half-hours of programming distributed through syndication.

The company's programs are also broadcast in Europe.



Inspector Gadget, a TV cartoon series about a bumbling detective, is produced by DIC and aired in several countries.

The company's programs feature such characters as "Alf," "Dennis the Menace" and "Heathcliff." DIC also has produced such shows as "Inspector Gadget" and "The Real Ghostbusters." The company has said it expects revenue of about \$90 million this year.

Shareholders of Computer Memories, which sold off most of its assets and turned itself into a

shell company last year, are expected to receive one-third of the stock of the merged company. Its overall value was placed at \$75 million.

DIC will gain access to the approximately \$25 million in cash that Computer Memories holds. The merger also gives DIC a cheap, easy way to go public because it will take on Computer Memories' status as a publicly held company.

At that time, Mr. Heyward and his partners purchased the stakes of the company founder, Jean Chalopin, and Radio-Télévision Luxembourg.

Mr. Heyward, a former story writer for the Hanna-Barbera studio factory, started DIC's U.S. operations in April 1982, and built it into an animation powerhouse virtually from scratch, largely by forming alliances with toy makers and greeting card companies.

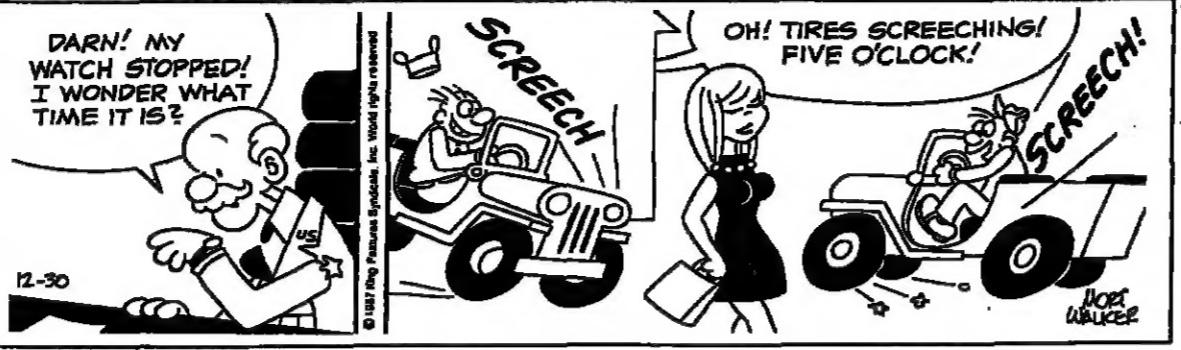
PEANUTS



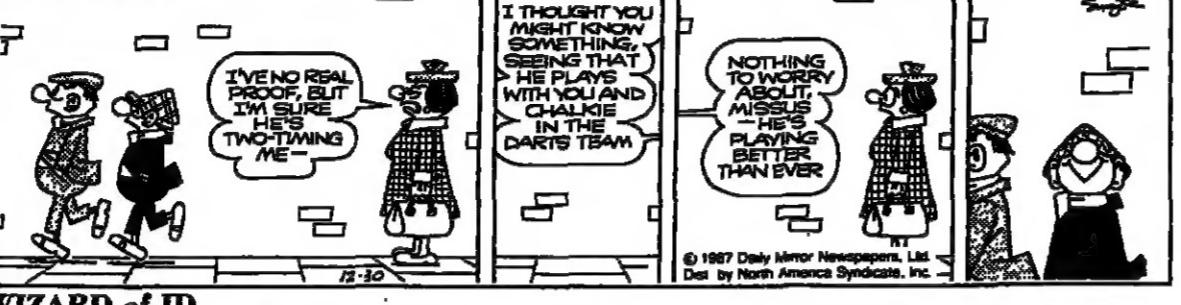
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

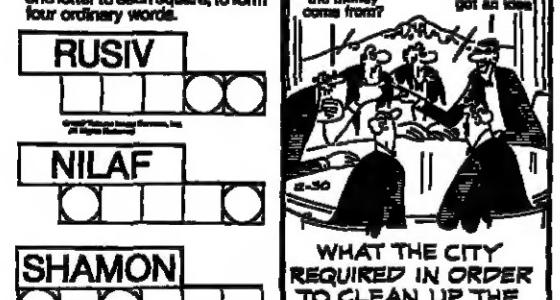
DENNIS THE MENACE



© 1987 Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd. © 1987 North America Syndicate, Inc.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: A B C D E F

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TWINE NAME EYELET MISUSE Answer: The crowd did this when the winning team passed by—LET OFF "ESTEEM"

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEATHER FORECAST

SPORTS

With New Year, Tonic for the 'Old'*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — This account is a New Year tonic for tough guys (men, too) who are nearing 30, after which all are deemed "experienced" but headed for athletic decline.

It is also an offering against the conviction that loyalty is dead and buried.

The prime character is Billy Bonds, who makes more comebacks than the average boomerang.

Bonds, a buccaneering West Ham United player, is having the time of his life in England's First Division. He is 41 years, 3 months and 12 days old — decrepit for a soccer player. Like an old banger that runs through its odometer more than once, Bonds keeps doing young men's jobs.

He is not the oldest in first-class soccer. Hugo Orlando Gatti has completed 25 years in Argentina's top division and 43 years on his own clock. But Gatti is a goalkeeper.

Not for a moment do I belittle the supreme span of concentration, the mental stamina Gatti must

have. To still be on the firing line for Boca Juniors, to still hanker for another championship after letting in 900 goals (in more than 740 matches), and to overcome nagging injuries that in 1978 kept him out of the World Cup, are testimony either to astounding willpower or to perpetually childlike dependence on the game.

Faithful though he is, Gatti mocks man to a drinker to a youth keeping bad company.

One weakness, important in a professional athlete, is for confession. It was not puppy fat making him appear bloated next to the still-fit Bonds.

Gasoigne should digest a brief agency dispatch printed last week.

"Stan Bowles," it read, "the former England forward, is to receive £17,361 (\$31,800) from a benefit fund set up by Brentford and Queen's Park Rangers, two of his former clubs."

That is a requiem to the lost prime of Bowles, a contemporary of Bonds, whose flamboyant gifts were long ago snuffed out through booze, gambling and insufficient moral fiber.

Bowles went to the dogs. Bonds resisted the temptation. West Ham utility man once owned racing dogs, but discovered that "they had a terrific appetite for everything that was winning races. I had to choose between the dogtrack and marriage. I couldn't afford to keep a wife and greyhounds."

Particularly intriguing was the lead against Newcastle United's

to the rest of the team. West Ham dropped him, gently, to become the old man of the reserves. His real worth is in the advice he can pass on to youngsters out there when neither I nor my coaches can do it," says manager John Lyall.

Bonds forced his way back onto the first team when injuries struck last February. He stayed until the season was over.

This season Bonds was in the reserves until October, when injuries revisited the squad, results nosedived and the knives were out.

Perhaps only West Ham, which

has had just five managers in its 87 years, would not bloody its hands.

It gave Lyall time to savor his resources: Back came bustling Billy, or Bonzo Bonds as he was now known.

He is old enough to represent those Churchillian virtues — solidity, dependability, dogged courage — foreigners still believe to be British but that we Brits often doubt in ourselves.

Sel-sacrifice has, however, been less than draconian. Bonds built a career lasting 23 years and 736 First Division games primarily on competitive keenness.

"He's murder in training," says fellow Hammer Ray Stewart. "It's embarrassing, because you don't stop when he's still going."

The conditioning must be hell.

"It is," smiles Bonds. "I'll eat anything. I like hamburgers, but my wife Lyn won't let me have too much junk food. And I love a couple of pints of beer."

His overindulgence is the game itself, a game that made this London bus driver's son a major star of the East End.

He joined West Ham from neighboring Charlton Athletic in 1970. The Hammers had produced World Cup winners — Bobby Moore, Martin Peters, Geoff Hurst — and was breaking in an easycare style.

The game is quicker and quicker, he observes. "Any player who isn't 100 percent fit is going to get bypassed."

Fitness is in the mind as well as body. And they do look for miracles at West Ham, whose announced suggested during a recent floodlight failure:

"If you all clap, perhaps many hands make light work."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

At 43 and still in Argentina's top division, feisty goaltender Hugo Gatti continues to defy opponents as well as advancing years.

49ers, Both Lucky and Good, at Peak for Playoffs

By Leonard Koppett
New York Times Service

REDWOOD CITY, California — Brandishing the National Football League's best record in what they believed would be a "rebuilding year," the San Francisco 49ers have established themselves the Super Bowl favorites.

Sunday's 48-10 thrashing of the Los Angeles Rams gave them a 13-2 mark, the National Conference West title and the home-field advantage throughout the playoffs.

Their unexpected success has produced plenty of heroes, like Joe Montana and Jerry Rice and Coach Bill Walsh, and some impressive statistics, including 14 straight games in which they have scored at least three touchdowns.

But what it really represents is a triumph of good management.

Walsh is the club president as well as coach, and has been given unlimited authority and unwavering support by Edward J. DeBartolo Jr., who bought the team in 1977 and brought in Walsh two years later. Walsh has excelled at finding high-quality assistants, and under his direction the 49ers have won two Super Bowls.

But this year, he and his staff prepared for a chaotic season.

Starting last spring, the 49ers identified, evaluated and lined up players to use in case of a strike. When the strike occurred, they fielded probably the best replacement team of all, and won all three replacement games.

They are lucky, but they made smart choices to bolster it and devoted the pre-season to re-aligning it.

During the strike, they maintained good relations with their strikers, and handled well the delicate matter of using those (like Montana) who crossed picket lines

to play. After the strike, in a matter of days, they re-established team harmony and began playing better than before.

In strictly football terms, they solved four basic problems in achieving what every coach works for — progressive improvement week by week:

• The running game jelled when Roger Craig was shifted to half-back and Tom Rathman, an undersized second-year player from Nebraska, was installed at fullback.

• The pass rush stalled partly by niggling injuries to regulars, has come back full force with the use of multiple substitutions, enabling an always aggressive secondary to resume its wholesale intercepting.

• The special teams, victims of blocked kicks and long runbacks, have recently begun scoring touch-downs and blocking kicks themselves, and producing consistently good field positions.

• And what Rice has done for the long-strike pass is legendary. His 22 touchdown catches (in only 12 games since he did not play during the strike) and 13 consecutive games with at least one touch-down catch are NFL records. Montana, meanwhile, has been enjoying his best year — a club-record 31 TD passes. Although hampered by a hamstring injury, he is expected to be fully ready for the playoffs.

All this is the product of the Walsh's deep football sense.

But his more important skills go beyond drawing up plays and running good practices. He has applied his ability to plan, to motivate players and coaches, to be decisive in his evaluations. In his low-key but democratic way he has built a smooth-functioning organization at all levels.

The strike situation was a good example. It wasn't merely a matter of doing and saying the right thing at the right time — respecting the strikers, taking back the players who crossed the picket line, delivering a 30-replacement record and carrying out DeBartolo's plan to offer all players a \$10,000 bonus for making the playoffs. What paid off was the residue of trust and team unity built up over several years, among the players themselves as well as between players and the organization.

The positive climate, established over time, made possible the most rapid recovery from distraction and turmoil.

On top of that, the 49ers have been lucky since showing all their weaknesses in losing their opener at Pittsburgh, 30-17.

• They were about to enter the strike period 0-2, trailing at Cincinnati in the closing seconds. But

when the Bengals tried to run out the clock on fourth down and left two seconds to play, Montana hit Rice with a 25-yard TD pass for a gift victory, 27-26.

• Their next game, with Philadelphia, was a formidable opponent. They didn't have to face the "real" Giants, who had whipped them, 49-3, in last year's playoffs, and rolled over New York's weak replacement squad.

• They had Montana. Dwight Clark and some other regulars contributing to the next two replacement-team victories, over Atlanta and St. Louis.

• They played the Rams the day after Eric Dickerson was traded, when Ram disorganization was at its worst.

• They were about to enter the strike period 0-2, trailing at Cincinnati in the closing seconds. But

when the Bengals tried to run out the clock on fourth down and left two seconds to play, Montana hit Rice with a 25-yard TD pass for a gift victory, 27-26.

• They played Chicago when the Bears were without Jim McMahon. In that game, Montana also went out in the first quarter and Steve Young took over at quarterback in a 41-0 rout. (Young, being groomed as Montana's eventual successor, was acquired in a forward-looking trade with Tampa Bay before the season started.)

The 49ers beat Cleveland at strength and split with New Orleans. And their own injuries have kept them from fielding their own "best" unit at any time, especially when half his age he must acquire the "old man" attitude.

Beyond banter lies sporting respect. Gasoigne must know intuitively that he is a far more talented individual than Bonds; but to achieve half the veteran's success at half his age he must acquire the "old man" attitude.

Yet indiscipline threatens Gasoigne's potential. He overheated in his tussle with Bonds and was booked, as often is for untidy aggression.

Some see his penitence as a growing pain. If so, that pain is between his ears. Newcastle says Gasoigne is beyond price, yet locals call him "Jack the lad," a term used for anything from a ladies'

to a young man's wimpy behavior.

The 49ers started out lucky but became good, ahead of schedule. So far they've won only their divisional race. But their expectations now, are legitimately high.

SCOREBOARD**Basketball****National Basketball Association Leaders**

(Through Dec. 27 TEAM OFFENSE TEAM DEFENSE)

G PL AVE G PL AVE

Denver 22 284 114.5 FG PGS PGs

Baltimore 22 284 117.2 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 114.5 FG PGS PGs

San Antonio 22 284 114.5 FG PGS PGs

Boston 22 284 114.5 FG PGS PGs

L.A. Lakers 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Indiana 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Phoenix 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Milwaukee 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Utah 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Chicago 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Los Angeles 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Minnesota 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

San Antonio 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Phoenix 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Indiana 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Phoenix 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Philadelphia 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Seattle 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Atlanta 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

Portland 22 284 112.6 FG PGS PGs

<p

Dressed or Undressed
Here's a Men's Best

What do King Juan Carlos of Spain, Arnold Schwarzenegger, President Ronald Reagan and other North have in common? They were named to the 46th annual Dressed List compiled by the Onion Foundation of America's tom tailor, John Tudor. He was listed under the status category on the strength of his while his summit partner Mikhail Gorbachev lost points for bringing his to Washington.

"Absolutely ineffective," said Yevgeny T. Chaiikovsky, head of a Moscow police criminal division.

Despite Gorbachev's crackdown on drunkenness, alcohol remains the Soviet drug of choice and the leading cause of crime, according to the Moscow police.

Week after week, the police report thousands of people picked up for drunkenness, public drinking, peddling alcohol or running home distilleries. Heists of liquor or industrial alcohols are common. Killings seem invariably to grow out of drunken quarrels.

Another revealing aspect of the police briefings is the high percentage of crimes committed by people who are "temporarily not working" or "without permanent address." These reports tend to undermine the official claims that the Soviet Union has no unemployment or homelessness.

Basilevich, who has written about crime for 28 years — he prefers "law and order" — said he sees it as part of his job to help in the struggle against lawlessness. He tries to provide enough detail to keep readers' interest and to explain how each crime could have taken place, but without appealing to prurient interest.

"My main purpose is to tell people what the law-and-order forces are doing to fight crime, and to let people know that evil is punished," he said.

Despite this sense of shared purpose, there are signs that the Moscow police regard the newly invigorated press with mixed feelings, especially the younger, more aggressive practitioners.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the national youth newspaper, has made itself unpopular at 38 Petrovka Street by printing charges of police brutality against teen-age motorcycle gangs. Moskovsky Komsomol, the city youth paper, fell from favor by disclosing how much money prostitutes make, an article the police claim worked like a recruiting ad.

Perhaps Chaiikovsky had these cases in mind when, at a recent briefing, he was asked what kind of people end up becoming prostitutes. The police administrator peered out at the assembled correspondents as if inspecting a lower form of life and replied: "All kinds. From ordinary workers to your fellow journalists."

"What place is this?" quipped Bob Hope as he left Van Nuys, California, en route to 31st around-the-world tour.

More than 25,000 U.S. forces personnel saw the shows featuring Connie S. Barbara Eden, Miss USA Barbara Royer, the country singer Greenwood and eight Super cheerleaders. Hope's 76-man troupe performed aboard ships in the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Gulf, the Arctic and the Atlantic Ocean.

A man celebrating Christmas in a luxury restaurant in Paris was floored two days late when he received a \$5,000 bill. Abner Peruzzo says he doesn't remember inviting the entire clientele round of champagne. "We rang midnight on Dec. 23 at the top of our hill to serve champagne to all because a boy had been born: Bethlehem," the restaurateur Crespo, El Nacional reported.

Madonna has landed the lead in "The Bloodhound Girl," a film based on Damon Runyon short stories. New buddies include denim 1920s Broadway with names Regret, The Brain and Jo Toothpick. The Material Girl has been cast as Hortense Hanks, show girl with a fondness for monads and minks.

OBSERVER

Here Today, Gone Today

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — As the year fades, we salute all 15 Minutes of Fame performers who sustained our faith in human folly and failure in 1987.

Let's tip the hat to the passengers on the fun ship Monkey Business that took Gary Hart to sea in company with a famous young woman named — what was that famous young woman's name? Later she performed in a TV commercial. For jeans. That 15 minutes was so long ago. But why does the name Calphurnia Kinnoch leap to mind?

Let us pace the floor and try to make memory speak.

Ah ha! Donna Rice was the Monkey Business woman, not Calphurnia Kinnoch. Calphurnia was Caesar's wife. Not the gambling casino Caesar or the salad Caesar, either, but Julius Caesar. Her name was Calphurnia Caesar. Odd, isn't it, that we remember famous women of 2,000 years ago, but can remember almost nobody who was famous last summer?

Wait a minute: It was Neil Kinlock, not Calphurnia Kinnoch? He became 1987's famous-for-15-minutes British politician after Senator Joseph Biden delivered one of his old speeches. A tug of the forelock for Kinnoch.

And for Admiral John ("The Buck Stops With Me") Poindexter, a yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum. The admiral astounded all sentient humanity for 15 minutes last summer by claiming he exercised presidential power in foreign policy matters too vital to be left to President Reagan.

Let's not forget the year's most mendacious 15 Minutes of Fame, Manucher Ghorbanifar, who came and went before most of us could learn to pronounce his name. His claim to Most Mendacious was officially certified by Bill Casey, the director of central intelligence, who said Ghorbanifar was such a dedicated liar that on a lie-detector test he lied about everything but his name.

An "Oyez, oyez" to the most hip Reagan-Meese Supreme Court nominee of 1987, Judge Ginsburg. The judge didn't get his full 15 minutes of fame, which is why practically nobody can remember his first name and whether the number of marijuana cigarettes he

smoked in his salad days was one, two or three.

And what ever happened to the "Ollie for President" campaign? It was here one minute and gone 15 later, leaving no trace beyond a few old T-shirts packed away in campbell boxes. Cheers, Ollie, and thanks for the memory.

And there was Jessica Hahn. Yes, admittedly, I had to walk the corridors awhile, stopping people, asking, "The young woman whose 15 minutes occurred in the Jim Bakker scandal, what was her name?" "Jessica," said the eighth person stopped. "Jessica Something."

Such stories as the mother who threw her child out the window, the former policeman nabbed for serial murders and the schoolboy crushed in an elevator shaft have become popular staples of the Moscow newspapers.

The Moscow police beat might strike medium into the heart of a hard-bitten urban American crime reporter raised in the school of tabloid journalism. The police briefings are long on dry statistics, and the reporting is tucked under discreet headlines.

A low-key style seems to suit crime reporters like Oleg Bazilevich of Moskovskaya Pravda, who says, "I prefer not to pour too much blood on the page."

Judged by reported crime, Moscow is Camelot to New York's Sodom.

A typical weekly snapshot of crime among the nearly nine million inhabitants of Moscow may show 5 murders compared to 30 in New York, population seven million. Moscow police count about 60 burglaries a week (New York 2,391), 5 rapes (New York 68), 30 auto thefts (1,651), and 750 fires (1,806).

Crime is kept in check by enormous numbers of police unencumbered by Miranda rules and other citizen safeguards.

The police are helped by strict controls on the populace, including an internal passport system that limits access to the major cities, and by a busboy quality that makes it hard to keep a misdemeanor secret. Violent crime is minimal, in part because weapons are not readily available. And there is a good deal less to steal.

Like any police blotter, Moscow's is a barometer of weather and temperament, trends and quirks, and yes, politics.

These are a few recent dispatches from the relatively tame streets of Moscow:

• The snatch-and-run street thieves who, in Western countries, go for purses and

gold chains, specialize here in *shopaholic*, the omnipresent Russian for hats. A sure sign of winter is that each week the report includes more cases of hapless Moscovites stripped barefoot by fleet-footed thieves.

• Of the 715 apartment fires in Moscow last month, 90 were blamed on exploding television sets, a statistic the Soviet press has viewed as an alarming commentary on Soviet technology. Police say three television models notorious for defective wiring are being removed from the market, and millions of warning leaflets have been mailed to television owners.

• Police recently reported with pride that they had in custody a Moscow man who sold his car for 12,800 rubles (about \$200) at the official rate of exchange), a profit of 3,800 rubles over the purchase

price. Sharp trading, an American might say, "Speculation," the Moscow police say.

• Police said in October that they were searching for two African students who fled a Moscow clinic where they had been "delivered" for AIDS tests.

• The prostitution problem has escalated since several Moscow hotels, in an economy move, did away with the traditional floor attendants who dispense room keys, deliver tea, and sweep on the guests. Police say they counted on the tailoring attendants as the first line of defense.

Prostitution, it seems, is one of the headaches the new openness has created for Moscow police. Before the press broke the poorly kept secret last year, prostitution was not illegal in the Soviet Union because the state pretended it did not exist.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR